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If sound financial plans could help we would already be saved, but unfortunately this Congress is hostile to sound finances.

A professional and business women's tlub lately organized in Chicago will discuss the question "How to Cultivate Faith." How to cultivate an income would be more to the point.

Would it not be better for the Legislature which proposes to create new boards to leave the investigation of prisons to them when they have less than forty working days left?

The perennial conflict between the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, is said to have been a factor in the defeat of Senator Washburn, which shows that inconsequential matters affect grave issues.

There is something of the fitness of things in the announcement that one branch of Congress will take up the bankruptcy bill which the other has passed. The present Congress should be the first to take advantage of a general bankruptcy law.

Now that a thousand families are reported to be starving in Newfoundland the British philanthropists who have been agitating themselves over the lynchings in the United States could find better employment in collecting a relief fund for British subjects.

There was no possible excuse for an attack upon General Grant by a member of the Illinois Legislature pending the passage of a resolution urging the pensioning of General McClernand. His fame is secure, and in the history of that period he stands beside Abraham

It may not have occurred to the Senators who declare that they will block all legislation for the relief of the public treasury as far as they are able, unless the free coinage of silver is provided for, that they are likely to injure their cause before the country, but it does to others.

The much-announced lecture tour of ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, is reported not to have been the great success he and his limited number of admirers imagined. He tried three cities, and in the last the dreary emptiness of the benches was too much for him. The number of people in this country who will pay fifty cents to listen to anarchistic rant is very limited, even in good-sized cities.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree is the latest theatrical aspirant for American favor to arrive from England. On landing in New York he was greeted with a telegram from Mr. and Mrs. Kendal welcoming him "in the name of America." As the Kendals are themselves not regarded with universal favor by the American public and have certainly not been delegated to speak for the country, this greeting seems a trifle "fresh."

At the last election in Michigan the voters adopted an amendment to the Coastitution making full citizenship under the laws of the United States a requisite for voting. Under this provision a foreigner must have been in the country five years before he can vote, and the Attorney-general of Michigan has decided that this applies to those who have been voting for the last two or three years as well as to new arrivals.

So the pooling bill cannot be passed with the Sherman amendment reducing the price of Pullman berths 50 per cent. because the Pullman company has so many friends among the representatives whose public life ends March 4. Does this mean that these retiring statesmen are anxious to secure the good graces of the Pullman company to the end that they may get positions as porters and thus continue to be supported by exactions upon the public?

Word from Wen Chow, China, is to the effect that missionary women there have been beaten by the natives, the feeling against all foreigners being very strong since the opening of the war. It is a good time for all missionaries in that country to be given a year's leave of absence. There is reason to doubt whether their teaching has beneficial results upon the "heathen Chinee" at any time; just now their labors must be attended with so many difficulties as to be particularly hopeless.

It can call on the judicial branch. We will then be able to call on the chief judicial body of the country to furnish us information as to why it affirmed the legality of the legal tender act." Mr. Mills may have imagined he was making a constitutional argument, but he was really talking nonsense. He cannot be so ignorant as not to know that from the foundation of the government it has been the custom of Congress to information or correspondence in the possession of the executive branch of the government. Generally, the request is coupled with the condition "if compatible with public interests," but not always. The Constitution does not say that Congress may do this, but it is a part of the unwritten constitution, and has been done thousands of times. To say that it is an unauthorized interference by one department of the government with another is absurd. If Mr. Mills had been looking for an example of such interference he could have found a very conspicuous one in the efforts of President Cleveland to shape legislation and bribe Congress with executive patronage to adopt his views and policies.

A PREVALENT TYPE OF SOCIALISM.

Much as has been written and spoken in favor of socialism, the mass of practical people have not failed to discover that its real aim is to take from the industrious, the prudent and the prosperous what they have and give it to the indolent, the improvident and those who are not prosperous. Socialism, as proclaimed, is a practical reversal of Christ's parable of the talents, since it takes from those who have gained other talents and gives them to those who have buried their own. Such an illogical and unjust theory will never become more than the fad of the few who are ambitious to be known as the disciples of dreamers whose brilliancy has attracted attention and whose excess of imagination has eclipsed that judgment which is so essential in practical affairs.

While this sort of socialism will never become popular, there is a growing purpose to use the aggregate wealth of a community or a State under the forms of law from the socialistic point of view. As an individual, the property of the person is more secure than ever, but as a part of the community or State his property was never less his own than at the present time. Collectively, the wealth of the State is fair plunder for all who can get the sanction of legislatures to take a part of it.

This evil has become so common that whenever anything which a few to the State, the county or the city and get an appropriation or a place in the tax levy. None of those favoring such schemes would think of going to any considerable number of the individuals who are taxed to support their enterprise, project or fad to ask for a subscription for it, because they would be refused; so they persuade themselves, and attempt to persuade the public, that their project is for the public good, and ask the Legislature to tax all the people, not one in a hundred of whom would voluntarily contribute a cent. 'A brief examination of the bills pending in the present Legislature would emphasize this tendency to treat the people of the State at large as the basis of the socialistic theory. A few want a school, an association, a publication, or any other thing which, they must know, if they are fair-minded, can be of no possible advantage to nineteen-twentieths of those who pay the taxes, yet they go to the Legislature for an appropriation and lobby to get it. Who has not heard the expression, "What of it? the State pays," when objection is made to expenditures for the benefit of a few out of the public treasury or to unnecessary elaboration in the construction and furnishing of public institutions which only a few can enjoy. And yet, so far as the wrong is concerned, is it less unjust to have the power of the State employed to compel property owners to pay for the creation and maintenance of institutions and societies for the benefit of a few than is that broad proposition of socialism which proposes to confiscate all accumulations of property that the lazy and shiftless may fare as well as the industrious and the prudent?

Not long since a philanthropist declared in this city that all the graduates of the high schools should make the tour of Europe at the public expense-that is, at the expense of people more than half of whom must save a whole year to be able to enjoy a hundred-mile excursion. But, extravagant as this declaration may seem, how much greater an injustice does it involve to the mass of people to whom taxation is a burden than that institutions which can benefit not one in a thousand of the people shall be sustained by taxation?

THE "NEW" WOMAN'S ESTIMATE OF

HERSELF. Some newspaper philosopher who has been hearing a good deal about the "new woman," and perhaps observing her a good deal, is moved to remark that she will be a flat failure unless evolution brings us a new man to match her. There is more in this than a mere newspaper joke. Accepting the new woman at her own estimate, which is high, the need of men who will rank with her in intellect, morals, manners and general capacity is at once seen. For, it is to be noted, as this progressive and emancipated woman comes forward to take what she declares to be in the front row, she at once proceeds to speak disparagingly of man as he now is and as he has been in the past. Sometimes she declares, without hesitation, that he has made a failure of everything, himself included; that he cannot govern; that he delays civilization by his bungling; that he is crude, cruel, selfish, immoral, and altogether unlovely. Sometimes this tendency to depreclate the merits of the male creature who once fondly flattered himself that he was lord and master of all feminine creation is by implication only. She does not disparage him; she merely

dition will speedily come about; it is said that they are doing the chief part of the philanthropic work of the world; attention is called triumphantly to the circumstance that women need not marry now unless they choose, since they are able to care for themselves. The new woman, in short, sets herself up as the possessor of such superior attributes that it can hardly be supposed she will do other than barely tolerate request the President to furnish it with | imperfect man. But if man, convicted of his own inferiority, should humbly set about self-improvement, the height he must climb in order to stand on equal plane with the lofty one she seems to herself to have reached is a dizzy one. Really, it will be necessary for him to emulate the virtues of an archangel in order to meet the moral requirements, and as no archangel's mental measure is on record, the only available intellectual standard will be that fixed by the new woman herself. Plainly, man has a long and hard row to hoe before he can hope to be acceptable to the new woman-that is, taking her, as before stipulated, at her own valuation. The "old" man's trick of abasing himself before the woman and of calling her an angel will not serve the new man. The "old" woman took these assertions for what they were worth-and the deceiving man along with them. The new woman is quite sure he is right, which is a very different matter. But there is a chance yet for the man. As yet the claims of the new woman to a general superiority are based upon her own belief in herself, upon what she thinks she can do instead of what she has done. If man is inclined to dispute her intended sway. or wishes for a little more time in which to fit himself for association with her, he can demand proof of her boasted ability. He can insist upon seeing for himself how she can govern and reform creation generally. To do so may be to demonstrate anew his cruelty and baseness, but it is his only hope.

THE GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE.

Governor Matthews did well to assure the people of Bloomington and vicinity. in his address, that there is no general desire to remove the State University to Indianapolis or elsewhere. If the purpose of the college is to discipline and educate, the less distractions and dissipations within reach of the young men who attend, the better. Study should be the one purpose of the higher institutions of learning, so there can be no place so conducive thereto as quiet surroundings. Some of the most useful institutions of learning in the country are now located in small villages. As desire is undertaken they resolve to go | colleges, none in the land has turned | memorial asking Congress to print an out more able men in proportion to their graduates than such institutions as Dartmouth, in New Hampshire, and Williams, of Massachusetts. True, they are not prominent in the football reports, nor do they furnish bands of traveling minstrels. They do not have State aid; bu! they do educate in an old-fashioned way, which gives young men the discipline which enables them to become prominent and successful in after life.

A college president recently published a paper in a magazine showing how greatly the cost of a college course has increased in thirty years. The expense has doubled at most colleges. This is not because the tuition in most institutions has been largely increased, but because much more is spent for societies, in festive occasions, in amusements and other matters which do not promote scholarship. At Bloomington, President Angell, of Ann Arbor, said that half the boys in Western colleges are compelled to bear their own expenses. This being the case, the aim of the managers of colleges should be to discourage or prohibit costly indulgences, and to discountenance unnecessary expenditures. Such a policy can be much more easily carried out in a place like Bloomington than in or near a large city.

If Governor Matthews in his address had gone a little further and suggested that the managers of the State University and like institutions should curtail their courses of study by eliminating all such purely speculative departments as that which, by a figure of speech, they call economics and sociology until there is something more definite to teach than the more or less modified heresies of Henry George, he might not have pleased as generally as he did, but he would have made a timely suggestion.

LET JOY BE UNCONFINED.

A clergyman writing in one of the current magazines complains that this age is characterized by its love of pleasure; that it is the age of forgetting the soul. What we seek, he says, is to enjoy. He has heard people go away from the house of God saying to each other: "How did you enjoy the sermon or the singing? Was it not a beautiful prayer?" He is unduly distressed. It is not a spiritual age, certainly-at least in the sense that the term was once understood. People do not spend much time in fasting and prayer or in plous meditation. They are not given to hiding themselves in convents or monasteries, or to scourging themselves or undergoing voluntary penance for their sins. They live their lives through, some of them, without having known religious ecstasy or exaltation. They do not "forget their souls," perhaps, but they do not engage in conscious study or cultivation of that mysterious possession. They do not sit in wrapt contemplation of a future beyond the grave; they do not see visions nor her rightful and heaven-ordained place | dream dreams of a spiritual world. Yet because they laugh and make merry and care about externals, and "enjoy" even a sermon it does not follow that they are frivolous or unmindful of the deep things of the world. If they were, the needs of the world would not receive attention, and even the complaining minister does not dare to say that sorrow and poverty, sin and suffering in all their many fields are ignored by these people who smile. If he were to speak all the truth he would say that never in the history of the world was there such an era of public and private benevolence as this; never a time when

only endurable to those who can resist the pressure of care and grief and continue to discern the elements of joy. If they can retain a capacity for enjoyment of trifles, a childlike spirit that enables them to smile even through tears, a sense of humor that no calamity can destroy, they have the best gift that life can afford. If they can "enjoy" a sermon in an intellectual sense or take aesthetic instead of a religious pleasure in a hymn is it not better than to be bowed by spiritual woe? There is no danger that the world will become too gay and giddy while existence is what it is. If there is a disposition to make the best of this life on the ground that the soul's eternal welfare is best served by so doing, it is a tendency that no preaching can check. It may be based on a wrong theory, but one which at least has merit.

OLDEN-TIME CRANKS. The records of Congress show some queer freaks of legislation, and they are not confined to the present era of vagaries, either. Who, for example, would suppose that the government had ever engaged in the lottery business as a means of raising money? The records show that during the revolutionary war Congr ss adopted a scheme proposed by a special committee by which 100,000 tickets were to be sold at \$10 each, the prizes to amount to \$5,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in five years and bearing 4 per cent. interest. A later report on the subject stated that the tickets were selling but slowly, and recommended that more tickets be offered in the different States, and that the Governors of those States should use their influence to push the sale. It is not recorded how much money was realized from the scheme, but it could not have been much, and if any treasury notes were issued to pay the prizes they probably went the way of all the other paper currency of that period and landed finally in the slough of repudiation.

Temperance reform had not made much progress at that time, for in 1777 Congress passed a resolution directing the Commissary General to purchase thirty hogsheads of rum, "to be distributed among the soldiers in compliment for their gallant behavior in the late battle of Brandywine." Whether the name of the battle suggested this as an appropriate way of rewarding the soldiers, or whether it was supposed they would prefer the beverage of the period to a mere vote of thanks, does not appear, but they doubtless got their rum. In the same year that this rum resolution was passed a member submitted a edition of the Bible. The memorial was referred to a committee, which, after due consideration, reported adversely on the ground of expense, but offered a substitute that Congress should order 20,000 Bibles from abroad. There were cranks in the land in those days, as well as giants.

The superintendent of public schools in Chicago is opposed to the introduction of military instruction in the schools. He says:

It is the province and aim of the publi schools to develop the minds of the boys along lines of thought which in times of trouble will lead to peaceful arbitration rather than to force of arms. It is our theory to develop and train the intellect so that each individual understands himself and his relation to his fellow-beings. Then we believe that in great emergencies requir ing deeds of valor and courage, heroes and statesmen will rise up and patriotism will

This objection seems to be based or an erroneous conception as to the object of military instruction. It is not advocated as a means of developing the military spirit, but on account of its advantages in the way of physical exercise, training the mind in quickness of action and the moral effect and discipline of learning to give prompt obedience to orders. It must be remarked, by the way, that the great increase of labor troubles in recent years and the growing disregard for the rights of property leads to a suspicion that the public schools are not doing much towards disseminating sound views of the relations of capital and labor.

If Senator Mills really believes, as indicated by his speech of Friday, that Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, is scheming to bring about the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, he is probably the only person in the United States who does so believe. It has been notorious from the beginning of the Hawaiian troubles that Spreckels was opposed to annexation, and that he favored the monarchy. Under the corrupt reign of the Queen he could get any favors from the government that he wanted. He is interested in the importation of Japanese labor, which would not be permitted if the islands were annexed to the United States, and which is also regarded with disfavor by the present government. It is much more likely that Spreckels assisted in promoting the recent attempt to restore the monarchy than that he is behind the annexation movement. Mr. Mills probably got his information by grapevine, via Texas

A "college of psychical science" has been established in Boston, and the only wonder is that in that intellectual center, where Mind is always spoken of in capitals, a school for the especial study of mind has not been opened before. It is not a society for the investigation of ghost stories, as some may suppose from the name, but will have classes in dietetics, hygiene, psychology, physical culture, massage, voice culture, hypnotism, physiology and pathological psychology. Some of these studies indicate an unorthodox belief on the part of the founders that mind is a product of matter. What, for instance, has massage to do with mental and spiritual science as the latter are commonly understood?

The Endless Chain Scheme. "Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." So said Shakspeare of men, and the saying is equally applicable to women. Edna Brown is one of those who have achieved greatness. Of course, everybody knows who Edna Brown is. Not to know her or, at least, not to know of her, would almost argue one's self unknown. When the name of Edna Brown is men-The speech of Senator Mills in defense of the President's Hawaiian policy, delivered in the Senate on Friday, clearly demonstrated his right to the fittle of chief of the cuckoos. His intense desire to prove the infallibility of the President even led him to arraign Congress by denying its right to call on the President for information touching affairs of state. "If the legislative stand can call on the executive families and call and the executive families and call and the executive forms the less manufest than a satured one, of which it might be said as of that assumed one, of which it might be said as of that assumed over their mouths and noses in the shape of which it might be said as of that assumed over their mouths and noses in the shape of which it might be said as of that assumed over their mouths and noses in the shape of which it might be said as of that assumed the celebrates and exalts herself. To hear to elebrate and exalts herself. To hear to elebrates and exalts herself. To hear so many men and women ministered to which it might be said as of that assumed over their mouths and noses in the shape of which it might be said as of that assumed the coll halling microbes in the shape of the braid that the men when it is first to the less fortunate. Even in the Puritan days, when people attended church as a duty, when a smile during service woman is ready and able to take all the stand as of that assumed one, of the less fortunate. Even in the Puritan days, when people attended church as a duty, when a smile during service woman is ready and able to take all the less fortunate. Even in the Puritan days, when people attended church as a duty, when a smile during service woman is ready and able to take all the less fortunate. Even in the Puritan days, when people attended church as a duty, when a smile during service woman is ready and able to take all the less fortunate. Even in the puritance of Tolstol says that the suddent manual woman investment and does in the stant of the less fortunate. Even in th tioned, although it is an assumed one, of

branch," said the Texas Senator, "then | affairs of government a millennial con- | cern. Life at its best is serious and | ville, stating that Edna's personal mail the day before he wrote was 22,000 letters. If the endless chain scheme continues to develop there is no reason why the number should not reach 22,000,000 a day provided the resources of the government and the railroad facilities of the country are adequate to its transportation and a sufficient number of sane men not engaged in collecting canceled postage stamps can be found to handle it.

There is reason to believe that Edna is

metrical progression as taught in the books, yet she has formulated it into a scheme for the collection of canceled stamps which works as unerringly as the law of gravitation and as smoothly as a Corliss engine. By simply writing three letters she has set in motion moral forces which, if their strength does, not expend itself or the operation is not arrested, will inevitably turn the entire wealth of the United States, if not of the whole world, into canceled postage stamps. Her scheme is as simple as it is wonderful. The three letters that she wrote stating that she was a cripple and desired to collect a million canceled stamps in order to enable ner to secure medical treatment were addressed to different persons, each of whom was asked to send her ten stamps and to write similar letters to three persons of their acquaintance making a similar request. These letters would be received by nine persons, each of whom would send Edna ten stamps and address similar letters to three persons of their acquaintance. These twenty-seven persons would write similar letters to eighty-one persons, and so the ball would be kept rolling and growing. Each series of letters was to be numbered and every letter was to constitute a link in a chain which was to run to fifty. It is a great scheme. Its possibilities are beyond the power of the finite mind to grasp. Careful calculations as to the number of letters that would be written if every "chain" should continue unbroken up to its fiftieth link show that the total number would be one thousand sextillions, the postage on which, at 2 cents per letter, would be twenty-one quintillions of dollars. Estimating the population of the earth at 1,000,000,000. If every man, woman and child were worth \$1,000,000 they could not buy the twenty-two millionth part of the stamps that would be necessary to pay the postage on the letters. Again, if four sheets of one hundred stamps each weigh one ounce it would require upwards of 4.000.000,000,000,000 of freight cars, carrying twenty tons each, to transport the stamps, making no allowance for casing and packing. If these cars were thirty feet in length, making no allowance for couplings, they would reach from the earth to the sun and return 129,622 times, and the length of a train containing them all would be over 23,000,000,000,000 of miles. Of course these figures are entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary minds and really convey no impression whatever, but they enable one to form some conception of the gigantic intellect which invented the

scheme. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Why He Wept.

"Jabworth is most ridiculously sentimental. When that fellow at the minstrels sang My Sweetheart of Long Ago' the other night, Jabworth actually shed tears." "Yes. His breach of promise suit comes to trial next week."

More Information.

Tommy-Paw, what does the paper mean by saying that a man has a strict sense of Mr. Figg-It generally means that he the kind of a man who will devote all his

time to getting even when some one injures

Definitions.

The Ring-The other fellows. Reform-Getting the other fellows out. An Uprising of the People-Beating the other fellows. Poplar Madness-The other fellows beating us.

The Truth-x. Test of Greatness.

"You were a pretty good one in your day," remarked Napoleon to Caesar, as they sat gazing into the everlasting fire, "but I notice you are not getting into the newspapers and magazines to any great extent. How do you account for it?"

The noble Roman rubbed his bald spot thoughtfully, but could evolve no answer.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone is about publishing a concordance of the prayer-book version of the Psalms, together with a subdivision of the Psalms under their various headings. Emile Zola was born in France, but his ancestors came to that country in 1000 from Dalmatia, According to the Corriere del Matino, of Milan Zola recently made re-searches in Venice which established this fact, showing also that the name was originally Zolla, Emile's father having dropped an I when he emigrated to France. Stanley J. Weyman, the novelist, practiced in London as a barrister for about ten years, and with fair success. He never really liked his profession, however, and was a poor speaker. Mr. weyman writes slowly. He considers a thousand words a day sufficient. He hunts once a week during the season; is an unmarried man, and lives with his mother and sister. It is not yet known whether the first volume of the "Edinburgh Stevenson" reached its author before his death. Of the thousand copies there were a dozen specially prepared as presents from Mr Stevenson to his intimate friends. Each of these contained opposite the title-page a special inscription, written for a particular friend for whom the copy was designed The gifts have received a sadly increased David Thomas, for many years editor of

that remarkable English periodical, the Homilist, died a few days ago, in England, at the age of eighty-one. His life was diligently employed in the homiletic study of the Bible; he wrote much for the press, and was the author of many books. Mor than any man of his age, perhaps, he helpe ministers to analyze and outline the Scrip tures, with the needs and exigencies of the

If no two women were ever born alike, so it may be said that no two connoisseurs in Woman have precisely the same taste. William Archer, the critic, for instance, is in love with at least two or three of Mr. Stevenson's heroines. But they were the despair of Mr. Stevenson himself. When a young lady, a great friend of his, once asked him why he did not create some really nice women. "I have tried my best," he answered, "but they turn to barmaids

It is reported that in Paris at present the Napoleonic literature does not seem to interest the public so much as pictorial revivals dealing with the first Emperor. A work which is having a prodigious success is "Napoleon Raconte par l'Image," or a collection in album form of copies of portraits, historical paintings, caricatures, miniatures, bronzes, coins, medals, etc., representing Napoleon and his actions. This album contains five hundred reproductions, of which twenty-two are texte.".

It has long been pointed out by experts that French newspapers, and even the great majority of French books, will, owing to the inferior quality of the paper on which they are printed, literally turn to dust with-in much less than a century, so that public libraries bid fair to become literary ceme-teries. This probably suggested a story that the staff of the Frenca National Library had been ordered to wear respirators over their mouths and noses in order to

a voracious reader," it is added, "and after he was fifty years of age he learned Hebrew, in order to be able to study the Old Testament more fully. His favorite English author is Matthew Arnold. He is English author is Matthew Arnold. He is a man of the very widest culture and attainments, but he is anxious to share his knowledge with other people. He has been engaged for the past ten years on a work which he calls the 'Library of the People.' In this he is endeavoring to gather together the finest thoughts of the best thinkers of all ages and countries."

The book-lover who collected first editions of Stevenson at the time of their entirely ignorant of the principle of geopublication was a wise man, says the Critic. Published in one-volume editions and sold at ordinary prices, the twentyseven volumes, bound in crushed levant, are worth \$400 to-day, and scarce at that. A copy of the first edition of "Travels With a Donkey" was sold in this city a day or two ago for \$30. One of the scarcest of Stevenson books is not a book at all, but a pamphlet of ten or a dozen pages—the Father Damien letter, privately printed in Sydney, and distributed among the author's friends. An American collector bought one of these pamphlets in London, a few weeks ago, and is congratulating himself that he paid only \$50 for it. The letter was afterwards printed in the National Ob-server, when Mr. Henley was the editor of

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

John Adams was born on a farm, and in accordance with a custom then very general, he, being the eldest son, was sent off to Col. John A. Cockerill, who is going to

Herald, will receive \$20,000 and all his expenses from his paper. The Czar has liberated or reduced the punishment of 20,000 prisoners since he was proclaimed, and his mercy will probably be extended as much more in the near future The Prince of Wales, as grand master of English Freemasons, has constituted the

Transvaal a separate Masonic district, and

Japan for two years for the New York

has appointed Mr. George Richards, of Johannesburg, who for thirty years has held a leading position in that quarter, its first grand master Mrs. Bishop tells, in her fascinating book, that Tibetans make their tea by boiling a cupful of leaves in water ten minutes, with soda and butter; they then put the infusion in a churn and churn it for ten minutes, until it has the consistency of cream. This is valued for its age, that of sixty years

being used at festivals. A tall, slim, rigid-faced man, of austere manner, is the King of Belgium. His forehead is broad, his features keen, his beard full and heavily streaked with grey. King Leopold is seventy years old, and a simple-lived, quiet potentate, who divides his lived, quiet potentate, who divides his spare time between studying scientific problems and outwalking his courtiers.

Marion Crawford's father started in life as a wood carver, and by a curious freak of fate he designed the mantels in the house of his future father-in-law, Mr Ward, of Bond street, New York. Later in life, when he was a sculptor in Rome, he met Miss Louise Ward, wooed her and soon married her. The novelist was born abroad. There appears to be considerable difference of opinion among German authors as to the propriety of asking for autographs. Karl Gutzkow pronounced such a request "a brutal imposition." The novelist Auerbach, on the other hand, was always glad

as he said, it was at any rate "a sign that

to get a request for his autograph,

people take an interest in me. Alexander Dumas has told the Paris of "Monte Cristo." One day he went to visit his father, who complained of being tired. "I said he ought to take a rest," says M. Dumas, "whereupon he opened a drawer, and showing me two twenty-franc pieces, said: 'My dear Alexander, when I came to Paris in 1823 I had fifty-eight francs. You see I have only forty left. Until I have made up my eighteen francs I cannot leave off work.'"

The many friends of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, says the Washington Capitol, will be sorry to hear that this gifted wom an has finally decided to take up her permanent residence in England. Dr. Burnett expects to remain here for the present, but the beautiful home of the Burnetts, on Massachusetts avenue, is being dismantled and the house is for sale. Mrs. Burnett left the city for New York on Thursday last, expecting to sale at once for Liver

It is said that a belief in the evil evil exists in Palestine to-day, and that professing Christians among the ignorant peasantry and the Mohammedans use charms against it. The Christians use palm branches and the Mohammedans tamarisk wood. These are burned until some thing cracks, and then the patient is cured Alum is burned in a pan in the same way and to the same climax. Blue beads are put on the necks of animals and children. Among these ignorant people the breaking of a plow or the sickness of the family or stock indicate that they are the subjects

of the evil eye. An "Advanced" Version. Her voice is heard above the drums That call the rabble where he stands. Her form before his vision comes And takes the battle from his hands He sees his ancient prestige pass Like summer growth before the frost. Then knows himself again an ass, And mourns another Eden lost.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Half a loaf is better than no vacation.

Life. "Our engagement is quite a secret, you know." "So everybody tells me."-Pall Mall

A strong man thinks only about his fu ture. A weak man things about his past .-The mind is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven of hell, a hell of It goes without saying that the new Sen ator from New Jersey has lots of sand.-Washinton Post. Wonder how Job would have come out if

there had been telephones in his day .-Boston Transcript. Mr. Robert Wilcox seems to have been Mr. Cleveland's substitute in the Hawaiian war.-New York Press

French history is about evenly divided between the frying pan and the fire, any way .- Detroit Tribune. Two women who would exactly please each other wouldn't, probably, please any body else.-Detroit Free Press. It is more needful to be able to suffer long and be kind, than it is to preach with the tongue of an angel .- Ram's Horn. Ann Arbor seniors have unanimously voted to raise beards. How they propose to do it is not stated.—Chicago Dispatch.

At the end of this administration the country will enter upon another period of reconstruction.-Philadelphia North Ameri-The encouraging thing in regard to the

present Congress is that its terminal facilities are definite and sure.-Kansas City Journal. The American warship is developing painful similitude to the American policeman, who is never around when needed .-

MOTIVES FOR AMERICAN MUSIC.

The Hungarian Composer Thinks Negro Mclodies Most Distinctive.

Washinton Star.

Antonin Dvorak, in Harper's Magazine. A while ago I suggested that inspiration for truly national music might be derived from the negro melodies or Indian chants. I was led to take this view partly by the fact that the so-called plantation songs are, indeed, the most striking and appealing meiodles that have yet been found on this side of the water, but largely by the observation that this seems to be recog-nized, though often unconsciously, by most Americans. All races have their distinctive ly national songs, which they at once recog-nize as their own, even if they have never heard them before. When a Tsech, a Pole, or a Magyar in this country suddenly hears one of his folk songs or dances, no matter if it is for the first time in his life, his eye

tain of the so-called plantation melodies and slave songs, all of which are distinguished by unusual and subtle harmonies, the like of which I have found in no other songs but those of old Scotland and Ireland. The point has been urged that many of these touching songs, like those of Foster, have not been composed by the negroes themselves, but are the work of white med, while others did not originate on the plantation, but were imported from Africa. One might as well condemn the "Hungarian Rhapsody" because Liszt could not speak Hungarian. The important thing is that the inspiration for such music should come from the right source, and that the music itself should be a true expression of the people's real feeling. To read the right meaning of the composer need not necessarily be of the same blood, though that, of course, makes it easier for him. necessarily be of the same blood, though that, of course, makes it easier for him. Schubert was a thorough German, but when he wrote Hungarian music, as in the second symphony of the "C Major Symphony," or in some of his plano pieces, like the "Hungarian Divertissement," he struck the true Magyar note, to which all Magyar hearts, and with them our own, must forever respond. The white composers who wrote the negro songs which dimmed Thackeray's spectacles so that he exclaimed, "Behold, a vagabond with a corked face and a banjo sings a little song, strikes a wild note, which sets the whole heart thrilling with happy pity," had a similarly sympathetic comprehension of the deep pathos of slave life. If, as I have been informed they were, these songs were been informed they were, these songs were adopted by the negroes on the plantations, whether the original songs which must have inspired the composers came from Africa or originated on the plantations matters as little as whether Shakspeare invented his own plots or borrowed them from others. The thing to rejoice over is that such lovely some that such lovely songs exist and are sung at the present day. I, for one, am delighted by them. Just so it matters little whether the inspiration for the coming folk-lore songs of America is derived from the negro melodies, the songs of the cre-oles, the red man's chant, or the plaintive the negro melodies, the songs of the creoles, the red man's chant, or the plaintive ditties of the homesick German or Norwegian. Undoubtedly the germs for the best of music lie hidden among all the races that are commingled in this great country. The music of the people is like a rare and lovely flower growing amidst encroaching weeds. Thousands pass it, while others trample it under foot, and thus the chances are that it will perish before it is seen by one discriminating spirit. fore it is seen by one discriminating spirit. The fact that no one has as yet arisen to make the most of it does not prove that

Lincoln's Theory of the War. Col. A. K. McClure, in McClure's Magazine His (Lincoln's) theory of the war was that the enemy could be fought much more advantageously on Northern soil than in the South, as it enabled concentration of Northern forces and diffused Southern forces in maintaining lines of supply; and * * he had publicly declared his theory that Lee's army was the heart of the rebellion, and that Richmond and other important military centers would and other important military centers would be valueless while Lee's army was un-broken. It is known that Lincoln was at first strongly inclined to censure Meade for not fighting another battle at Williamsport (after Gettysburg.) I saw the President soon after the battle, and was amazed at his thorough familiarity with every highway and mountain pass which the armies had open to them. As it was near my own home, I knew how accurate his informahome, I knew how accurate his information was, and he questioned me minutely as to distances and opportunities of the two armies in the race to Williamsport. When I asked him the direct question whether he was not satisfied with what Meade had accomplished, he answered me in these words: "Now don't misunderstand me about General Meade. I am profoundly grateful down to the bottom of my boots for what he did at Gettysburg, but I think if I had been General Meade I would have fought another battle." He was extremely commanders, and after fully considering the whole subject, he excused rather than fine whole subject, he excused rather than justified Meade for not delivering battle to Lee at Williamsport. Had Meade done so and succeeded, he would have been the great general of the war; but there are few generals who would have fought that battle with the forces of both sides nearly equal and Lee entrenched.

Her Friends Killing Her. Atchison Globe.

A man in town whose wife is sick was told by the doctor that no visitors were to be admitted under any circumstances, as their presence would tend to make the woman worse. These orders he gave to his wife's mother, who was in charge. He found that evening on returning home that six women had been visiting his wife all afternoon. "There was Mrs. A.," the mother said in excuse; "she had a cousin once who was sick the same way, and I thought she might know some remedies." Mrs. B. was admitted because she was the kin, and might get mad if refused. Mrs. C. was let in because she was the richest woman in the neighborhood, and it wouldn't do to offend her. Mrs. D. always loaned the patient flat-irons every week, and of course had a right to come in. Mrs. E. brought some jelly over, and brought Mrs. F., who was visiting her, with her. The man promptly ordered his mother-in-law out of the house, and put a professional nurse in charge. The next day he found more women had been in. The nurse told them they couldn't come, but they brushed nurse in charge. The next day he found more women had been in. The nurse told them they couldn't come, but they brushed right past her and rushed in. The patient right past her and rushed in. The patient was much worse, and as a last resort the husband had two policemen standing at the bedroom door, with orders to arrest any one who tried to pass. The doctor says the woman has lost the little chance she had of recovery, and that it will be her visitors who killed her.

A Young Washington Sculptor. New York Press.

The well-known young sculptor, James Paxton Voorhees, who by the way, is a son of Senator Voorhees of Indiana, has just completed a bust of Richard Malcolm just completed a bust of Richard Malcolm Johnson, of Kentucky, once a Vice President of the United States, which will be placed in a niche in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Vcorhees has also submitted a model of a statue of the great philanthropist, Robert Dale Owen, whose arguments as to the right of the United States government to accept the sum of \$500,000 at the hands of an Englishman for the purpose of establishing the Smithsonian Institution made that institution possible. The bill for the erection of this statue in the Smithsonian Institution grounds is now pending before Congress. As both the subject and artist are Indianians, the combination is peculiarly appropriate. Mr. Voorhees is the creator of the celebrated "Head of Christ," now on exhibition at Schaus's in this city, now on exhibition at Schaus's in this city. Mr. Voorhees was in town yesterday and I asked him about the prospects of the re-ligious lecture to be delivered by his father, the Senator. He said it would not be given to the world till the expiration of the Senator's present term.

The French Academy. New York Evening Sun

Interesting statistics have been compiled in connection with the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the French Academy. The original academicians, thirty-five in number, received on Jan. 2, 1635, letters patent from King Louis XIII, and the institution, planned by Cardinal De Richelieu, was practically founded. The Parliament, however, became jealous of the establishment in the State of a powerful literary corporation, and for two years refused to acknowledge the royal letters patent. In 1793 the academy received another blow from the politicians, as it was suppressed by the convention. In 1816 it was reorganized. The forty seats have had 475 occupants since the foundation of the Interesting statistics have been compiled was reorganized. The forty seats have had 475 occupants since the foundation of the institute. The seat of M. Gaston Boissier, who has been ah academician since 1876, is that which has held the least number of "Immortels." M. Boissier's predecessors, beginning with De Bourzays in 1635, were only seven in number. They enjoyed their chairs for an average of thirty-four years.

An Art Lover. Washington Post.

They say that the American millionaire is not capable of appreciating anything more artistic than the design on the face more artistic than the design on the face of a dollar, though personally, I think that's about the most artistic thing in the world. However, I met one millionalre not long ago—he's from Minnesota—who is an artist to his finger tips. He owns lots of pictures—a Gerome, a Corot. a Meissonier, and a Burne-Jones, among othersand he has come East to buy more pictures, and to place his daughter in an art school in New York.

"You see," he said confidentially, "I get such a lot of pictures and some of them are scratched in sending. Now, I want my daughter to study art, so that she can just fix anything like that, you know—paint over any scratches, and fix the pictures up so they'll look as goal as new."

And if that isn't an appreciation of art in the noblest and highest sense I'd like to know what is.

His Opportunity.

Chicago Tribun-"What is the matter, Gerald?" exclaimed "What is the matter, Gerald?" exclaimed his horrified wife.

"The matter?" shouted the young doctor, turning a handspring on the parlor carpet, dancing a jig, throwing his hat violently against the ceiling and stamping on it as it came down. "The matter." he repeated catching her around the waist and whirling her in a mad waitz about the room. "Oh, nothing—only my bottle of anti-toxine has just got here. I'm the only doctor in fifty miles that has any, and I have a lovely case of diphtheria over in the next block."